## The Salt Lake Tribune.

Issued every morning by Salt Lake Tribune Publishing Company. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily and Sunday Tribune, week. \$ 25
Daily and Sunday, one month. 1.00
Daily and Sunday, one month. 1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year. 12.00
Sunday Tribune, one year. 2.00
Sunday Tribune, one year. 2.00
Sunday Tribune, six months. 1.00
Semi-Weekly Tribune, one year. 1.50
S. C. Beckwith Special Agency Sole
Eastern Advertising Agent. Eastern ofthe, Tribune Building, Chicago.

Business communications should be ad-essed: The Tribune, Salt Lake City, Matters for publication, to "Editor The Tribune, Sait Lake City, Utah,"

Where The Tribune Is on Sale. Where The Tribune Is on Sale.

Murray, Utah—Excelsior Stationery Co.
Ind. phone 17-I.
Ogden, Utah—Branch office, Broom hotel,
Provo, Utah—A. V. Robison, 27 E. Conter
street, D. O. Wald.
New York—Hotel imperial, Waldorf Astoria, Hotaling's, Broadway and Thirty-eighth street.
Ghicago — Auditorium Hotel; Palmer
House: Aaron News Agency.
Washington—New Williard News Stand;
Columbia News Co.

Washington-New Willard News Stand:
Columbia News Co
Omaha-Union Station News Co.
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Portland-Bowman News Co.; Oregon
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Log Angeles-B. E. Amos.
San Francisco-Amos News Co.
Santile-Acme News Co. A Isseriis.
Sentile-Acme News Co. A Isseriis.
Sentile-Acme News Co. H. P. Hanson.
Echo News Service. Denver—Brown Palace, R. P. Hanson, and Stationery Co.; H. P. Hanson, Echo News Service, Boise Hook and Music Co.; Edward Salmon, Co. Edward Salmon

ed at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City as second-class matter.

Tribune Bell Telephones. Independent Telephones. 

Sunday, April 19, 1908.

Very often the political bee turns out . to be a humbug.

And sometimes it takes a lot of push to acquire a little pull.

But it looks as if we have escaped pressed. those seven rainy Sundays.

The World has come to an end-but this is the Kansas City World.

The very best way in which to defeat the hard-times cry is to boost.

If you desire to do your neighbor a good turn, let it be to the right

On the other hand, the octopus is very useful as a campaign contributor.

Polygamists, however, refuse to look upon this as the end of the period of mer. denial.

Small as Deleware is, the Gray boom \_\_\_

Surgeons ongage in grafting, of

It is the law which Emma Goldman Club. denounces that permits ber to come here

Common conversation indicates that not everybody who needs it gets a college education.

as it was before.

Moreover, it looks as if Mr. Foraker had turned in an alarm to have himself extinguished.

One redeeming feature in the "Merry Widow" hat is that it makes the purchase of a parasol unnecessary.

"Most any man will promptly arise to the occasion, provided the occasion be an inverted tack reposing on a

What is the use of trying to get a astion after he hears the umpire ery Pluy ball!

It is said that Mr. Rockefeller wears paying that fine.

Times. All depends on how rapidly the mind. food trust puts up the prices.

to table the Aldrich currency bill, the their contentious disagreement. The author needs no further evidence to Council is offering every possible proof. satisfy himself that it was a good of good faith. It is opening the whole measure.

Our Canadian neighbor, who is seeking for a pretty wife with a large fortung, perhaps wants less than one of his them practicable. Of course, it is not genins should have, but more than he practicable to make patchwork of the will get.

very uncomplimentary; but he will of asphalt, one with the other. But have to do a lot more talking of the the various portions must be in whole Hean church official for counsel in politic

same kind before he can anywhere near balance the account

#### THE DAY OF REDEMPTION.

The Lord is risen!

He is risen indeed! Such is the glorious saintation and answer of the Easter Christians, accompanied with a holy kiss, on this morning of mornings to all who are earnest and deep in the faith.

The Christians of the Eastern lands have always made more of the church festivals and holy days than we of the West. Puritanism was tremendously iconoclastic on all this programme of observances. It even dimmed the luster of Christmas and of Easter, preferring to the former the old pagan yule of New Year's day, and paying little or no regard to the Easter, any more than to the Passover. It is well within the memory of those who are not too old o be yet vigorous, that the observance of Easten was frowned upon, and thought "Romanish."

But the Christian world understands itself better on all these matters now than it did in years by gone, and though some may lack zeal and enthusiasm in making and keeping those high Christian days, none oppose them, and few inded refuse to join in the observ-

And what a solemn, noble anniversary it is, to the devot Christian! The day upon which the Divine sacrifice for the redemption of mankind was complete, and the way opened for the complete reconciliation of man with God, and the regaining of the soul's status that had been lost by human perversity! It must always, too, he a day of sadness to the thoughtful soul, to wan necessary as the death of the Son of God that humanity might be saved from its own sinful willfulness and spiritual degradation. But above all, joyful, since this anniversary points to the day when the redemption was complete, and mankind was restored to the primal state and to communion with its Maker. Past is the night of gloom, sorrow, and the obscuration of the face of the Creator; the dawn of spiritual the junction of the two makes. life and power has come through the fearful sacrifice of a tender and loving God.

It is well for man to rejoice thereon. and to pour forth his heart in such thanksgiving and praise as the Lord also be too small, and we now move has endowed him with ability to do, and to expend it all, even to the uttermost, and yet the thanksgiving that is due is but just begun to be ex-

#### THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Nothing could be in better order or more admirable in spirit than was disclosed at the meeting on Friday afterneon, looking to the getting of the Grand Army Encampment of 1909 for this city. The G. A. R. committeemen met with cordial response from the Board the reservation can be made with an case against him was waived at that the leaders and their people would of Governors of the Club, and all were enthusiastic on the point of doing everything possible to bring here the National Engamement of the Grand Arms of the Republic a year from next sum-

The chief points in getting that encomponent are the money which must be obtained to meet the necessary exfinds plenty of room in which to rattle penses, and the showing that this city is able comfortably to take care of the crowds that may be expected to attend the encampment. On neither point course; but theirs is not the ordinary does there appear any insuperable difficulty, in the opinion of the G. A. R. committee and of the Governors of the

As to the latter proposition, the city can undoubtedly feed and lodge the veterans and their friends, as many as may come. Salt Lake is accustomed to taking care of great crowds; and with good will and earnest effort all along Another piece of political news is that this score. The money difficulty can Mr. Bryan's cabinet is to be the same | be solved, also, with due effort and earnest purpose, starting in time and pushing the canvass so that the desired guarantee can be made at the encampment of this year.

The Tribune joins carnestly and enthusiastically in the movement to bring here the National G. A. R. Encampend bring overwhelming success!

# FIRST STREET IMPROVEMENT.

We are glad to see that the City Council is not discouraged by the failure of the property owners along East-First South street to agree on the man interested in the Presidential sit- material for paving that sightly street. Some of those owners insisted upon Utah asphalt, some want California asphult, and some are reported to be opposed to the improvement altogether. a far-away look. Perhaps somehody has It is even hinted that "interests," poagain said something to him about litical and otherwise, are busy in putting obstructions in the way of this improvement, so that the charges agreest "How soon will the world starve to the Council of bad faith in this procedeath for asks the Pittsburg Gazette- dure, may be impressed upon the public We are absolutely convinced that the

only opposition to this improvement is The House committee having decided that made by the property owners, in subject snew and calling for fresh bids on the paving. It wants to meet the views of the property owners if it can find out what those views are, and find paying, a little strip of one material here, another there, and so on. It Pechaps she may find some difficulty would be practicable to pave a block in recalling what the pastor says at and street crossing with one sort of church today, but she will be quite able asphalt, another block and street to tell you what the sermon was crossing with another sort, and so And there would be an evident advantage in it, as affording To Sagan's remarks concerning this opportunity for comparing the desircountry, as he sailed for Prance, were ability and dorability of the two kinds

blocks, or at least sides of streets.

and not in mixed strips. We are confident that no trouble will be found in the Council as to this improvement. All that the property own ers have to do in order to get the paying is to cense squabbling about the material, and treat the question in a business-like, practical manner. The feeling that one would like to see a practical comparison of the two kinds of asphaltum, an opportunity for which under excellent conditions is here of fered, is quite a natural one; and this can be reasonably had, without factious opposition.

The same rule should prevail in the council. Too much strenuosity on points that are not vital is to be reprehended. What is needed is a common-sense, give-and-take procedure, which will admit of progress, and of the getting on with public improvement when it is practical, avoiding too much insistence upon personal views and a coming together for the public good In this spirit the Council can perform its best duty to the public, and the property owners can best help their own interests and advance those of the

## THE NATURAL BRIDGES AGAIN.

It appears that the President, in with drawing but forty acres for the National monument reserve for the protection of the natural bridges of Utah was even more mistaken in his sparingness than we thought. Forty acres would not in clude the bridges, for they are three miles apart, on a triangle. Forty seres would provide only for a site or head quarters for the custodian, but would not hold the bridges themselves from think that such a tremendous sacrifice trespass, or even from entry when the land comes into the market.

Mr. H. L. A. Culmer, who has visited the bridges and knows the country thereabouts, says that the bridges are three miles apart; that the bridges Edwin and Caroline are each over a separate ennyon, (or stream in the wet season), and that the two canyons or streams unite above the Augusta bridge, which spans the wider canyon which

In discussing yesterday this proposed reservation for the bridges, we said the area proposed to be reserved is too small, and proposed a section. It is evident now that a section would to amend by making the reserve a full township of land, six miles square. The necessity for this colarged reservation will be the more apparent from Mr. Culmer's explanation that in the canyour spanned by these bridges are found many of the ancient cliff dwellings, and objects of archaeological interest that ought to be protected from vandalism and destruction. Nothing less than a township will meet the re quirements; and as it is a region in which there are now no vested interests, case and absence from opposition or time the understanding was that it gave obey the law against polygamous coobstruction which later on would be found impossible.

# ROBERTS'S SOUND STATEMENT.

I will say further that Reed Smoot n e represents the bare. In the United stolate, nor the church, in the United tes Senate than does his colleague, rige Sutherland, who is not of our h and our church.—Joseph F. Smith No more and no less, of course, as has

always been contended here. By every token of faith, association and interest Reed Smoot does represent the eclesingtical body to which he When his seat was endangered because of this fact, who was it that came to his support? Certainly the church goveraing body of which he is a part. Many of his codesiastical associates went to Washington to testify in his behalf; and the testimony of other witnesses the line, there will be no difficulty on on Smoot's side was procured by these men. His whole case rested upon a joint defense of himself and the church their interests could not be dissociated. Before he could think of running for the office of Senator, Smoot was compelled to ask the consent and obtain the permission of a man who has no other interest in the world except such as are inseparably interwined with ment of 1909. May the effort to that the concerns of the church and its chief governing body. Smoot does not represent the people of this State, because they had no effective hand in his elecion, except to ratify the choice that had been made for them by the Presi dent of the Mormon church, And Smoot surely can not claim to be the representative of any other church body on earth, because his sole religious conviction-if he really have any at alls to the effect that all other churches but his own are inventions of the devil, sat up on earth to deceive mankind. He believes it to be his duty to work unceasingly for the overthrow of all other denominations; and as a matter of nat aral consequence he has no interest in common with theirs. And Smoot does not represent the authority of the State. for the reason that his religion teaches him that all governments on earth are spurious and in rebellion against the government of the kingdom of God.

Scuator Sutherland secured his place by grace of Joseph F. Smith, through Reed Smoot, his political agent; and by this token The Tribune does not contend that Smoot represents the hierarchs more than does Sutherland. Of course, it will be denied that either would have been defeated if he had not procured the necessary ecclesiastical consent and blessing; but we will recite a case in refutation of that denial.

Brigham H. Roberts ran for Congress and be was defeated because he would not submit to the will of the hierarchs. His own public utterance proves the cause, and the returns show the effect, This is what Roberts said in the fall of 1895, and it is what defeated him: I do not believe the Democratic official

consequence of that submission only. BOOSTING FOR KNOX

al affairs, or vice versa. Such a require-ment IN OUR COMMUNITY would place the control of the respective parties under the church officials, and would give up political affairs entirely into their hands-The evidence all goes to show that Smoot is nothing but the creature of Joseph F. Smith and his associates, just as are the other members of Utah's Congressional delegation. They submitted to the rule and were elected in

We have received a marked copy of The Independent of March 26th, pointing to an article written by Congressman James F. Burke of Pittsburgh, in advocacy of the nomination by the Re publican convention, of Senator Knox taking the view that he did on this of Pennsylvania for the Presidency, Mr. Burke's idea is that all classes of men would be benefited by the election of Mr. Knox-the laborer, the colored man, without knowing whether he is or not. the business man, the diplomat and statesman, the promoter of bonest corporations, law-abiding Americans, the great mass of men who provide for the widows and orphans, in short, everyody would be benefited by the election of Mr. Knox. It is the old cry. to elect Johnny Windbag to Congress ery has been worn threadbare. Mr. Knox has a wide repute as a

and the facts with a cold impartiality that leaves no ground for his opponent to stand upon; that he treats all judicial questions in a perfect judicial manner, any testimony, and is clearly and commercialized, and the main object eaving out irrelevances and in no way twisting or evading the record. It is: therefore, with a surprise that had no forecast or warning that we read Mr. against polygamy." that he has ever salvation or no salvation. It would cost Knox's speech in the Reed Smoot case. That speech was made on the fourteenth | the American home against his church | the hierarche prefer that this expense day of February, 1907. It was care fully prepared, was read from manuscript, and therefore there was all the resentation by the speaker. A good deal of the speech was devoted to the question of the form in which the Senate should take action. Mr. Knox insisted that the form must be by expulsion; which required a two-thirds vote. And yet Mr. Knox know, if he knew the record of the Senate, that the objection ing pages,) that he had never done o Apostle Smoot, being sworn in, in the anything to interfere with polygamy with "the devil's poor and the poor first place, was waived at the request of Senator Honr of Massachusetts, chairman of the judiciary committee, not to give Smoot any standing or advantage in the Segate, but merely to avoid any question at the opening of the session. There was absolutely no intention to give Smoot the advantage which this unopposed and tentative seating would imply, in case objection were then waived to Smoot being sworn in. in 1890 was final; that he never made Surely no one would contend that it complaint against anybody for their most stay away." would take a two thirds vote of the breach of faith in connection with the could have been kept out by a majority though their faith was thus pledged to Friend of the poor of the earth. vote. But when the presentation of the the Government of the United States Smoot no advantage; that is, the case habitation. All through these pages, would come on, when it did come, en Smoot is seen to be a most unwilling, tirely unprejudiced by that action, and reluctant witness, appearing determined the same vote that could have kept him by quibbles, evasion and adreit dodging out in the first place might vote him to protect the polygamist view and the out later on. This was absolutely ig- breakers of the law and the pledges of nored by Senator Knox in his plea that honor, and (page 224) that he agrees it required a two thirds vote of the Sen- with John Henry Smith that "men who are to unseat Smoot. Smoot was sime took their plural wives take them, as ply there on tolerance, and not by right, they believe, by the sanction of God, or until the Senate voted on his case. The did prior to the manifeste;" and that status had not in the least changed he believes (page 210) Joseph Smith from what it would have been in ease received from God the revelation comthe objection to his being sworn in had manding polygamy. Now, how is it pesbeen decided on the first day of the sible that a man who believes in the

session. question by assuming that it was on men who took their plural wives did so account of Smoot's religion that ob- by the sanction of God, could have jection was made to him. Of course Senator Knox know better than this, lifted up his voice against polygamy?" He knew that no one was in the least And what likelihood is there that a question of that kind had been raised of polygamy, yet who had set his face in either House of Congress against the and lifted up his voice against it would Mormons. It was not raised against have received promotion in the polyg-Senator Cannon nor Representative amous church? Bather, would be not King. It was not raised against Brig- have been despised as an inconsistent ham H. Roberts in the House. But it weakling, whose mind was at war with would have been just as logical for his religion? But this whole claim in Representative Littlefield, who was behalf of Smoot is a silly fiction. Roberts's defender in the House, to have | There is not the slightest evidence, claimed that the objection to Roberts save his own, that Smoot ever at any was because of his religion as it was time, under any circumstances, or in for Senator Kuox to claim that the ob- any place, ever said one word against jection to Smoot was on account of his polygamy. It is absolutely certain religion. It was a clear perversion to that he would not dare to say make that claim for Smoot. Knox, in word against polygamy now. He has considering the facts of Smoot's adher | no disposition to do so, and never had ence to and participation in the con. On the contrary, he has openly bonsted spiracy to defy the laws which exists of his own molygamous origin, and dein the Mormon hierarchy, of which plored the impending ared of stopping Smoot was one of the leading members, squarely took the ground that no conspiracy to defy the law, to inculente treason, and to make vice a virtue, ing should so depart from the record. would disqualify a participator in such conspiracy from membership in United States Senate. He held that that as a matter of fact, do not exist all these things were known to the peo and never have existed in any form ple of Utah, and that in spite of them | whatever; what he says is, as a matter Smoot had been sent to the Senate and the Senate could not protect itself except by a two-thirds vote against such people of the United States as outsiders, and defiance of the laws and inrepresentation in the United States can prostrate a State under its feet, and | Senator Knox. make that State supinely subservient to its will.

Passing to the consideration of Smoot for Smoot in his capacity as prophet. seer, and revelator, and passed over lightly and as of no consequence, revelation contrary to the laws and Knox must have known that that was uttorly false as applied to the priest-

hood of the Mormon church in general, and was presumably false as to Smoot. They received their polygamy revelation, as they claim, while they were in Illinois, and practiced that form of marriage where it was absolutely contrary to the laws of that State. And yet they did not take any steps to leave that State, but their great grievance is that they were forced to leave against their will. When Congress passed the law against polygamy in 1862, the Mormons adhering to their so called revelation commanding the practice of polygamy, did not leave the country, and did not obey the law. So Senator Knox was convicted of absolute imbecility and inconsistency in point.

Again, Senator Knox laid stress upon the fact that Smoot is a monogamist, and assuming that the contrary was charged against Smoot, which Knox knew to be absolutely a faise assump tion. No such charge was in the record: no such charge was brought forward in the testimony. And when Senator Knox proceeded to say that Smoot has, from his youth up, set his face and and save our beloved Union. But the lifted his voice against polygamy, and an net necessary to salvation. The earned, candid therough and importial lawyer, and it is said of him that when against his church and under circum- and her plagues, and that they come e presents a case he presents the law system of polygamy.

amy was unlawful and should not be continued. But this was strictly on the quiet. He testified (see page 190, sermon at Kanosh, the leaders of the volume 3 of the testimony, and followwhen he became an apostie; the question of polygamy or polygamous cohabitation never came up or was referred to in any way at any meeting a financial and commercial hasis. They of the sposfles; but he brought up the have disrarded the old doctrine that question of sustaining Apostles Taylor and Cowley; that the Supreme Court decision in Reynolds's case was not by the brethren considered final against sake of saving them. The policy now polygamy, but that the Snow decision is, "If you have money you are weldivinity of the polygamy revelation, Further on Senator Knox begged the who thinks that prior to the manifesto "from his youth up set his face and objecting to Smoot's religion; that no man who believed thus in the divinity

the practice of polygancy. It is as tonishing that a man of Senator Knox's high repute in character and in learn and state things as facts which are not alluded to at all in the record, and of fact, the grossest misrepresentation. The truth is, that Senator Knox gave

way to the political pressure from the lawlessness. This organization, whose White House and elsewhere as a partidistinctive tenets are astracism of the san proposition to retain Smoot in the Senate, making a plea that was simply a blind, a false pretense throughout. Many good and fine business blocks stitutions of the country, in short this And the argument which he made in are under way and in completion, treasonable imposture, has a right of support of that false pretense was one worthy of the falsity of it, but not in Senate, according to Senator Knox, if it the least worthy of the high repute of

personally, he made a silly sort of plea sitting as a judge upon the case, it is ment, dwelling, or cottage, is clamored Smoot's admission that if he received claimed for him in the consideration ing in with an excellent class of inof grave public questions. In that case habitants. institutions of the country, he would be was to vote as a jurist and states. The real estate market is always leave the country. And yet Senator man on the case presented, but he strong and satisfactory in Salt Lake.

and case before the Senate. His speech of the United States, and that money and vate were founded upon a fictitious invested in realty here is sure of good case, and not upon the case at bar.

### IS "GATHERING" DROPPED?

The gathering of the saints is one of the doctrines of the church and has been from the beginning.—Beseret News, Oc-tober 8, 1830.

Of recent years, readers of the church organ have noticed that the present teaching contradicts this doctrine. From time to time, and especially when dispatches reach here concerning the landing of a company of Mormon converts on these shores, the News comes out with the assertion that the church is now making no effort to gather the saints from foreign lands; that the missionaries are not emigration agents; that no inducements are held out to converts to come to Zion; that missionaries are instructed to advise people whom they baptize to remain where they are, unless they are able to pay their ex penses and set themselves up in their new home without becoming a burden to their friends and their fellow be

In the former days, the gathering to Zion was looked upon as a matter of sentiment entirely. It was regarded as that this "is conclusive evidence that he reaching was that it was necessary for has fought by precept and example for the saints to gather out of Babylon, the sanctity of the American home that they be not partakers of her sins stances requiring the greatest moral not to the destruction which was bound courage," then Senator Knox in to overtake all but the land of Zion. terpolates something into the roc- All that is done nway with now, howord which is not substantiated by ever. The church has been thoroughly ridiculously erroneous. There is not now is to save and make money. Imone word of testimony anywhere pecunious persons who join the church Smoot ever 'diffed his voice is foreign lands are told to stay therefought in any way for the sanctity of money to provide for them here, and be borne by others than themselves. The only possible foundation for Those who are able to pay their own Senator Knox's absurd claim that way are invited to gather with the Smoot has opposed polygamy is an in- mints, for the reason that not only definite claim by Smoot himself in his would they not be a burden to the comtestimony that he had privately spoken mainty, but they would help to fatten to somebody to the effect that polygo up the purses of the leaders by their

contributions to the fitties. As Joseph F. Smith indicated in a church are not in the business for charity's sake-they want mothing to do devils," who are likely to ask for assistance from the tithe fund. Their pretended religion has been reduced to it was a part of the Lord's purpose to gather the poor, but honest, people of the world together in Zion for the come to come; but if you have not, you

And so they profess to be teaching Senate to keep him on; for clearly he amaesty petition and other pledges, all the gospel of the lowly Nazareuc-the

# BUSINESS AND TRADE

asiness situation here at the present In the readjustments of labor prices time, is the difference of opinion as to and prices of raw material, however, the price of wool. The buyers, natu- there is continual friction, and the adrally, want the wool at the reduced vance is not all along the line, figures which are given out in the East, while the woolmen demand better stantial gains, based to a considerable prices, and are continuing to hold their extent on the unusually favorable wool till they can get these better crop reports; but the crops have prices. Some of the buyers agree with to pass their critical stages, and the the woolgrowers that prices must im- is much uncertainty in the stock marprove later on. In the meantime, it is ket. But with the growing prospect practically assured that a very high of good gains, there ought to be a subpercentage of the wool that is raised stantial progress made in the next to egion will be stored, the ewn- months, toward a return to the old preers refusing to part with it at the current quotations.

The city was gladdened with the news during the week that work is about to be begun upon the new union depot of the Rio Grande Western and the Western Pacific. It will have to and now we have an official statement be pushed rapidly, too, if it is to from Minister Iswelsky to the Dim. be ready for use on the completion of on the Balkan situation. This state the Western Pacific's line from here ment, to be sure, doesn't state much to San Francisco the present year, as It magnifies the Russian position as to promised by the company.

Work on the Oregon Short line depot being pushed with commendable Russia's lead, when the fact is the energy, and no time will be lost in it is the constant, wearing task of the speeding its completion, consistent with other European powers to beat Rusi

plans for the new Commercial Club Besides that, the inhabitants of the building is awakening considerable interest among the architects of the city. The structure is to be one of liberal proportions, six stories high. It will Christian world-worse, even, than the he neighbor to the great steel blocks Russians, and they are inherently diswhich Mr. Newhouse is putting up, the honest. A little story recently told I framework of which pierces the sky at an English newspaper fairly illustrates framework of which the lose lower Main street. Before the close of the year, these structures will take on a substantiality and form which of the will make them the monarchs of the will make them the monarchs of the cent banquet given at the house of the cent banquet given at the first the fails. It is to be hoped that the efforts to add two stories to the Federal building may prove effectual, in which case that building also will loom up triumphant from its present comparative

Mrs. Judge's Railroad Exchange is progressing rapidly toward completion, It shows up, large and inviting, on the southeast corner of Main and Third All over the city, building is active.

There is also great activity in home building; the favorite style of house construction is the flat, and flats are ecoming numerous in many parts of In view of Senator Knox's illogical, the city. No amount of new construcpartisan and unjudicial attitude in the tion, however, seems to dull the de-Smoot case, when he was presumably mand; every house, be it flat, apartimpossible to concede to him the ju- for eveen before it is ready for occudicial temper, the candid judgment and pancy. All of which proves that the the imparital habit of mind that are city is growing rapidly, and it is fill-

voted as a perverted partisan, on po Everyone knows that this is bound to litical grounds, and not on the record be one of the great and important cities

returns. The principal new additions returns. The principal to the city, Federal Heights, pwned to the city, Federal Heights, pwned to the city, Federal Heights, pwned to the city of the Newhouse plans for Popperton, not long since purchased by him, are stirring for good progress the present year, Both will be sightly and beautiful additions to Salt Lake.

The mining interests of this region are constantly getting on a better basis, in recovery from the blows indicted upon it by the vinductive farmers' lin gation and the monetary stringency, The court decree allowing the U. & Smelting company to operate under conditions which the company claims that it can fully comply with, has given a decidedly more cheerful outlook. And then, there is to be the indepenent smelter around the point of the countain in Topele county, which will take care of all the ores that may be offered.

The railroad situation has not in any way been dulled in its brilliant, outlook. The Western Pacific has berg officially promised completion between this city and San Francisco by nort September. The Meffat read is being pushed as rapidly as ressible from Depver to this city, with the beginning of actual work on it in Utah promised the present year. This road will sprobably give the Rock Island direct access to this city. And the Burlington must also come, and the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Chicage, Mil. wankee & St. Paul, so that they can get the advantage of the thousand miles' hand of passengers and freight between Salt Lake and Omana, and the choice of four lines to the Pacific after getring here.

The week in this city has been one of good business activity, with bank clearances reaching out nearer to the figures of a year ago than those of the week before. The markets are well stocked with seasonable products, and early fruits, and the tradesmen are kept busy supplying the various and large demands of our great and growing population.

In the State at large, the abondant moisture of the winter has assured successful operations, and therefore the spring has opened with every appear ance of starting one of the most prolific agricultural seasons ever known in Linh.

In the country at large the Easter

trade quickened the dullness and has-

toned retail distribution. But on the whole, the recovery from the lethergy imposed by the currency stringency, still holds commerce, finance and industry in its grasp. The most that can be said is that this strangling grasp is loosening, and that there are incres ing signs of industry, and busines gradually gaining on the situation. The commercial agency reports are constant in reporting this gain. One of the marked instances on the road to recov ery is the gain in production of pig The point of special stress in the iron and the orders for structural steel.

The stock market has shown a

### "THE BALKAN PERIL." Headlines in the newspapers

perous conditions.

stantly remind us of "The Balking Peril, " Trouble in the Balkans," ex predominant influence, and names the other European powers as following back from aggression and conquest is The proposed competion in working that disturbed quarter of the earth Balkons are a bad lot, insincere, cor rupt, tyrannical, abusive and intolerant to a degree anknown elsewhere in the

> ter said: "Ah, he shouldn't have that I will get it back for you-enough, towards the end of the ever the watch was returned to its of "And what did he say?" asked the a "Sh-hi. He does not know I have it back, said the prime minister.

> > In good, plain food for the rich or poor, for every man, woman or child, of every color, the best is

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